Begin

Reel #497

Sergeyev, A.I.

SERGEYEV, A.I.

RUVINSHTEYN, O.Ye., inzhener (Zhmerinka); SERGEYEV, A.I., inzhener (Zhmerinka)

Using motor rail cars for switching. Zel.dor.transp. 39 no.4:69-70 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

(Railroad motorcars)

OSTAPENYA, A.P.; SERGEYEV, A.I.

Calorie content of the dry matter of aquatic feed invertebrates. (MIRA 16:2)
Vop.ikht. 3 no.1:177-183 '63.

1. Kafedra zoologii bespozvonochnykh Belorusskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni V.I.Lenina, Minsk.
(Invertebrates) (Fishes--Food)

KORSAKOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; SERGEYEV, Aleksey Ivanovich;
SMELYANSKIY, V.A., red.; KREYS, I.G., tekhn. red.

[Safety measures in manual training for eight-year schools; aid for manual training teachers] Tekhnika bezopasnosti pri trudovom obuchenii v vos'miletnei shkole; posobie dlia uchitelei truda. Moskva, Uchpedgiz, 1962. 105 p. (MIRA 16:5)

(Safety education) (Manual training)

[illegible], [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the well. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po [illegible] no.[illegible]:57-[illegible] '[illegible]. ([illegible] 1/[illegible])

1. [illegible]

SERGEYEV, A.I.

Origin of the Pliocene-Quaternary sands of the Vasyugan Valley.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser 4: Geol. 20 no.1:78-81 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Kafedra gruntovedeniya i inzhenernoy geologii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

VARTANOV, L.Sh.; PAVLOV, I.[illegible].; SERGEYEV, A.I.

Mobile rig for drilling wells in frozen ground. Gaz. prom. 10 no.9:57 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

[illegible]CA, G.[illegible]; [illegible]YACHKIN, [illegible].G.; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible],
A.P.; [illegible], S.K.; BARTENEV, G.M.; [illegible]KIN, [illegible]; [illegible]TIN, [illegible];
[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]V, A.I.; VARTAN[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible] I.[illegible];
MOLODTS[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]LEV, N.V.; [illegible], M.I.; [illegible], [illegible];
YEFOFEYEV, [illegible]; RYAKHIN, V.A.; [illegible], A.[illegible]; [illegible]

Patent certificates for Soviet inventions. [illegible] 1960
35-36 My [illegible]

SERGEYEV, A. I., inzhener.

Selecting a series of power stroke speeds for trench excavators. (MIRA 10:1)
Stroi. i dor.mashinostr. 1 no.2:13-14 F '56.
(Excavating machinery)

SERGEYEV, A.I., inzhener.

Foreign trench excavators; survey of foreign technology. Stroi. i dor.mashinostr. 1 no.3:37-39 Mr '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(United States--Excavating machinery)

SERGEYEV, A.I., inzhener.

Working frozen soils. Mekh.stroi. 13 no.1:6-10 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:3)
(Frozen ground) (Earthworking machinery)

SERGEYEV, A.I., inzh.

Digging trenches in frozen ground. Nov. tekh. i pered. op. v stroi.
19 no.9:15-17 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Excavation--Cold weather conditions)
(Frozen ground)

SERGEYEV, A.I., inzh.

Removable equipment for multibucket excavators used in cutting trenches in frozen grounds. Stroi. prom. 35 no.12:45-46 D '57.
(Excavating machinery) (Frozen ground) (MIRA 11:1)

GARBUZOV, Zinoviy Yeremeyevich, KHLOPOTOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich, SERGEYEV, A.I. inzh.red.; KAPLAN, M.Ya., red.; PUL'KINA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[E-302, E-303, and E-304 power shovels for construction work]. Universal'nye stroitel'nye ekskavatory E-302, E-303 i 304. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1958. 74 p.
(Shoveling machines) (MIRA 11:9)

GARBUZOV, Z.Ye., inzh.; NARET, G.B., inzh.; SERGEYEV, A.I., inzh.

The ETN-122 excavator. Mekh. stroi. 15 no.4:6-8 Ap '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

(Excavating machinery)

SERGEYEV, A.I., inzh.

Machines for working frozen ground. Stroi. i dor. mash. 6 no.10:[illegible]-10 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Frozen ground)
(Earthmoving machinery)

SERGEYEV, A.I., inzh.

Cutting soil with continuous supply to the blades. Stroi. truboprov. 7 no.4:16-17 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stroitel'nogo i dorozhnogo mashinostroyeniya, Leningrad.
(Excavating machinery)

SERGEYEV, A.I., inzh.

Machinery for drilling large-diameter holes. Stroi. i dor. mash.
7 no.12:33-34 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Boring machinery)

USPENSKIY, V.P., inzh. (Leningrad); KAREV, N.V., inzh. (Leningrad);
DMITRIYEVSKIY, N.V., inzh. (Leningrad); SERGEYEV, A.I., inzh.
(Leningrad)

Automatic digging of drainage trenches with given bed inclination.
Gidr.i mel. 14 no.3:33-45 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Drainage) (Excavating machinery)

USPENSKIY, V.P.; KAREV, N.V.; SERGEYEV, A.I.

Multibucket trench excavator. Gor. zhur. no.9:56 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Excavating machinery) (Automatic control)

SERGEYEV, A.I., inzh.

Efficient shape of cutting members for hard rocks and frozen ground. Mekh. stroi. 18 no.11:16 N '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Earthmoving machinery)

SERGEYEV, A. I.

with A. B. Sheynman "Experimental Study of Burning in a Petroleum Saturated Sand Layer"

Transactions of the Petroleum Institute, Acad. Sci. USSR, v. 11, Oil Field Industry, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 346pp.

MALOFEYEV, G.Ye.; SERGEYEV, A.I.

Studying thermal properties of oil sands. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz no.4:67-69 '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Moskovskiy neftyanoy institut im. akad. I.M. Gubkina.
(Oil sands) (Heat--Conduction)

14(5) SOV/92-58-8-9/36

AUTHORS: Sheynman, A.B., Sergeyev, A.I., and Shenayeva, V.I., Members of the Petroleum Institute

TITLE: Thermal Treatment of Oil Wells (Teplovaya obrabotka neftyanykh skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 8, pp 13-15 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Petroleum Institute of the Academy of Science of the USSR has studied the effect of the bottom-hole heating in oilfields of the Kinel'neft' Petroleum Production Administration. Experiments, made under conditions stipulated in Table 1, have indicated that among several methods of heating bottom-holes (hot oil or steam flushing, thermal acid treatment, electrical heating, etc.) the electrical heating with the device shown in Fig. 1 produces the best result. Conditions under which the electric heater described by the author was used are given in Table 2 and the effect of heating in Fig. 2. As a result of experiments all the wells increased their petroleum output. Fig. 3 shows the design of

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Thermal Treatment of Oil Wells 92-58-8-9/36

the electric heater installed under the pumping unit, and used for continuous heating of the bottom-hole. While in oilfields of the Stanislavneft' organization the bottom-hole heating increased the petroleum flow 1.5 - 3 times, in some wells of the Sakhalin oilfields it speeded the petroleum flow up to 13 times. Moreover, in some cases wax deposits were melted not only in bottom-holes, but also in pressure pump tubes, and the effect of heating lasted several months. On the basis of experiments it can be said that the use of a mobile 25-30 kwt heater suitable for 8", 6", or 4" wells is desirable, and that a temperature around 150° C must be maintained at the bottom-hole. An independent, durable and flexible oil gas resistant wire rope should be employed to suspend the electric heater. There are 3 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institute nefti AN SSSR (The Petroleum Institute of the Academy of Science of the USSR)

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SOV/93-58-8-10/15

AUTHOR: Sergeyev, A. I. and Sheynman, A. B.

TITLE: Depth Heaters (Glubinnyye nagrevatel'nyye ustroystva)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 8, pp. 46-53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article presents data on Soviet and American depth heaters for oil wells. Stepanchikov's burner [Ref. 1], operating on the principle of flame propagation, is of limited capacity and lacks direct temperature control. It is also inclined to produce soot and contaminate the well. The American model of gas burner for underground generation of heat, presented by Fig. 1, fades out and ignites easily at low depths [Ref. 2]. Another American model presented by Fig. 2 and tested in a depleted formation has markedly increased the yield of the formation [Ref. 3]. The Institut nefti AN SSSR (Petroleum Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR) has designed a gas burner which is supposed to satisfy most of the requirements. This

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burner, shown in Fig. 3, operates on the kinetic principle of fuel burning and its special feature is that the air-gas mixture which is introduced to the combustion area is prepared in advance. A triple cable of the KTSh-2 type delivers the electric power to the ignition and transmits the data recorded by the thermocouple which is located at the outlet of the burner. This burner has been subjected to laboratory bench, and industrial tests. The laboratory tests have shown that a burner 1,000-mm. long at 30 atm. and 300° can have a heat capacity of 190,000 ÷ 380,000 kilocalories/hr. and a volumetric capacity of 2,000 ÷ 4,000 normal cu. m./hr. They have also determined that the change in heat capacity and volumetric capacity is directly proportional to changes in the length of the burner or in the pressure. The bench tests have disclosed that combustion proceeds evenly without explosions and without drastic pressure rise in the system, and it is characterized by temperature jumps. During the tests the air was delivered by means of a UPK-80 compressor. The bench test results are shown in Table 1 and Fig. 4. The industrial tests have shown that it is expedient to employ this type of burner under fixed conditions at a time when the entire formation has been stimulated and heating substances injected in it. The temperature curve during the burner operation under industrial conditions is shown in Fig. 5. The Petroleum Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR in cooperation with Giproneftemash has also designed a depth burner (Fig. 6) for preventing paraffin and tar deposition in the well. This unit was tested at the Yablonovskiy oilfield of the Kinel'neft' NPU and the results are shown in Tables 2 and 3. The tests have shown that this unit satisfies the industrial requirements. The Institute has designed another burner

Depth Heaters

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(Fig. 7) for installation in the well under deep well pump so that the bottom hole heating and oil production proceed simultaneously. In this unit the current is conducted by a PUM brand copper conductor. The test results for these units will be published in detail in a separate article. The authors conclude that this study of thermal devices for the stimulation of oil production points out the need for further improvements in this field. There are 7 figures, 3 tables, and 3 references, of which 1 is Soviet and 2 are English.

1. Petroleum--Production 2. Wells--Heating 3. Heaters --Performance 4. Heaters--Test results

Card 4/4

SHEYNMAN, A.B.; SERGEYEV, A.I.; SHENAYEVA, V.I.

Heat treatment of oil wells. Biul. tekh.-ekon.inform. no.9:7-9 '58.
(MIRA 11:10)

(Oil wells)

SHEYNMAN, A.B.; SERGEYEV, A.I.

Experimental study of combustion in oil sands. Trudy Inst.nefti 11:228-239 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Oil sands) (Combustion)

SERGEYEV, A.I.; SHEYNMAN, A.B.

Deep-well heaters. Neft.khoz. 36 no.8:46-53 Ag '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)
(Electric heating)

SERGEYEV, A.I., inzh.

Digging trenches and channels with a given bottom incline.
Stroi. i dor.mashinostr. 4 no.4:7-11 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Excavation)

SERGEYEV, A.I., inzh.

Right selection of types for Soviet tractors. Trakt.i sel'-khozmash. no.1:47-48 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii ekskavatorov Leningradskogo filiala Vsesoyuznogo instituta stroitel'nogo i dorozhnogo mashinostroyeniya.

(Tractors)

SHEYNMAN, A.B.; SERGEYEV, A.I.

Subsurface heating devices. Trudy Inst. geol. i razrab. gor. iskop. 2:177-193 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

MALOFEYEV, G.Ye; SERGEYEV, A.I.; SHEYNMAN, A.B.

Experimental study of the electric heating of a well bottom zone.
Neft. khoz. 38 no.12:39-44 D '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Oil fields—Production methods)

SHEYNMAN, Aleksandr Borisovich; SERGEYEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich;
MALOFEYEV, Guriy Yevdokimovich; AMIYAN, V.A., red.; VATOLIN,
G.N., ved. red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Electric heat treatment of oil well bore zones]Elektroteplovaia obrabotka prizaboinoi zony neftianykh skvazhin. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 98 p. (MIRA 15:5)
(Oil fields--Production methods)

SHEYNMAN, A.B.; MALOFEYEV, G.Ye.; SERGEYEV, A.I.

Investigating heating of the well-bottom zone in the presence of fluid inflow. Neft. khoz. 42 no.1:37-42 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:5)

SERGEEV, A. K.

Novaia moshchnaia srednevolnovaia radiostantsiia v Leningrade. [The new powerful radio station in Leningrad operated on a medium voltage]. (Vestnik sviazi. Elektrosviaz', 1947, no. 5, p. 3-).

DLC: TK4.V45

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress, Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

[illegible] 1T10

SERGEYEV, A. K.

USSR/Communications - Radio May 1947
Radio Stations

"A New High-powered Medium-wave Radio Station in Leningrad," A K Sergeyev, 1 p

"Vestnik Svyazi" Vol 7, No 86

Role of the new station in Soviet Radio

1T10

107-58-6-9/58

AUTHOR: Sergeyev, A. K., Black Sea Fleet

TITLE: Yevgeniy Lushkinov - a Ship Radio Operator (Yevgeniy Lushkinov - korabel'nyy radist)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 6, p 9, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The activities of Yevgeniy Lushkinov, a radio operator on a Soviet warship in the Black Sea, are described. He was trained by the Riga DOSAAF Radio Club.

Card 1/1 1. Radio communication systems-(Shipborne)

SERGEYEV, A.L. (Yaroslavl'); SMOLIN, A.I. (Yaroslavl')

Experience in the coordination of transportation operations.
Zhel.dor.transp. 44 no.11:40-42 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nachal'nik gruzovoy sluzhby Severnoy dorogi (for Sergeyev).
2. Nachal'nik gruzovogo otdela Yaroslavskogo otdeleniya Severnoy dorogi (for Smolin).

(Yaroslavl' Province--Transportation)

MERKULOV, V.A.; ZEMLYANIKIN, S.A.; SERGEYEV, A.L. (Yaroslavl')

New requirements for the planning of freight transportation. (MIRA 16:2)
Zhel.dor.transp. 45 no.2:14-20 F '63.

1. Chlen Gosplana RSFSR (for Merkulov). 2. Nachal'nik podotdela zheleznodorozhnogo transporta Gosplana RSFSR (for Zemlyanikin). 3. Nachal'nik gruzovoy sluzhby Severnoy dorogi (for Sergeyev).
(Railroads--Freight)

SERGEYEV, A. M.

USSR/Engineering - Ash collectors

Card 1/1 Pub. 128 - 7/26

Authors : Zalogin, N. G., and Sergeev, A. M.

Title : An experiment on using shutter-type ash collectors in an effort to eliminate the wear of heated surfaces

Periodical : Vest. mash. 2, 31-38, Feb 1954

Abstract : Experiments were conducted on installing shutter-type ash collectors in the electric power stations utilizing fuels with ash contents of 7% per 1000 kcal/kg., in order to eliminate the wear of the waste gas heaters. A description of the above mentioned ash collectors is presented, together with a table giving technical specifications. Diagrams; drawings; table.

Institution : ....

Submitted : ....

SERGEYEV, A.M.

Construction of cultural, pediatric, therapeutic, and prophylactic institutions on Krasnodar Territory collective farms. Zdrav.Ros. Fed. 2 no.10: 7-10 O'58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Nachal'nik Upravleniya po stroitel'stvu v kolkhozakh Krasnoyarskogo krayispolkoma.
(KRASNODAR TERRITORY--CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY)

SERGEYEV, Andrey Mitrofanovich; MEDNIKOV, Yakov Rafailovich; MEDVEDEVA, R., red.; TELEGINA, T., tekhn.red.

[The journal-voucher accounting system where accounting is mechanized; from the practice of the Baltic Plant in Leningrad] Zhuranl'no-ordernaia forma schetovodstva pri mekhanizatsii ucheta; iz opyta Baltiiskogo zavoda Leningrada. Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1959. 119 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Leningrad--Accounting) (Machine accounting)

ANDREYEV, Petr Alekseyevich; CHEREMISSKIY, Yakov [illegible],
LOPUKHIN, B.N., retsenzent; SERGEYEV, A.M., retsenzent;
SANNIKOV, I.V., nauchn. red.; VLASOVA, Z.V., red.

[Economic analysis of the balance sheet of a shipbuilding enterprise] Ekcnomicheskii analiz balansa sudostroitel'nogo predpriiatiia. Leningrad, Sudostroenie, 1965. 203 p.
(MIRA 18:5)

SERGEYEV, A.M., inzh.; LEVSHIN, B.S., inzh.

Development of the fleet of refrigerator cars. Zhel.dor.transp. 47 no.10:51-55 O '65. (MIRA 18:10) [illegible], A. N.

[illegible], A. N. "A tick invasion of the lungs in Macacus rhesus monkeys", Trudy Sukhum. biol. stantsii Akad. med. nauk SSSR, Vol. I, 1949, p. 295-98.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

ROMANOVA, Yefrosiniya Andreyevna; IVANOV, K.Ye., doktor geogr. nauk,
otv. red.; DERYUGINA, V.N., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.
red.

[Geobotanical foundations for a hydrological study of high-moors using aerial photography] Geobotanicheskie osnovy gidrologicheskogo izucheniia verkhovykh bolot (s ispol'zovaniem aerofotos'emki). Leningrad, Gidrometeor. izd-vo, 1961. 243 p.
(MIRA 15:3)
(Russia, Northwestern—Swamps)

SERGEYEV, A N.

PARAMONOVA, V.I.; SERGEYEV, A.N.

Application of ion exchange to the study of compound structure in a solution. Part 5: Study of the complex-forming process between irconium and nitric acid. Zhur. neorg. khim. 3 no.1:215-221 Ja '58.
(Ions) (Zirconium) (Complex compounds) (MIRA 11:3)

SERGEYEV, A.N.

78-1-39/43

AUTHORS: Paramonova, V. I., Sergeyev, A. N.

TITLE: Application of the Ion Exchange in the Study of the State of Substances in the Solution (Primeneniye ionnogo obmena k izucheniyu sostoyaniya veshchestv v rastvore)
V. Investigation on the Process of the Formation of Complexes of Zirconium With Nitric Acid (V. Izucheniye protsessa kompleksoobrazovaniya tsirkoniya s azotnoy kislotoy)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, [illegible] Vol. 3, Nr 1, pp.215-221 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: No essential conclusions could be drawn from the report by the author (with A. S. Voyevodskiy, reference 1) on the subject referred to in the sub-title, since 2 complexes were formed simultaneously: both by a process of hydrolysis and nitration. The present report continues the afore-mentioned investigation and deals with the study of micro quantities of Zr^{95}. Conditions for the beginning of the hydrolysis of Zr had to be determined and tests had to be carried out for the purpose of studying the nitrate-like complex-formation of Zr

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under such conditions which the hydrolysis does not influence the latter process. The authors applied the static method of investigation (by means of individually weighed out quantities) and carried out 2 test series. These series are described following an experimental part. I) Absorption of Zr-95 from solutions of perchloric acid and sodium perchlorate. A monofunctional polystyrene-cationite KU-2 of the type of a strong acid and an anionite EDE-10 of the type of a medium strong base was used as ionite in both series. The authors used the radioactive indicator Zr^{95} in the form of a nitrate. The results of the Zr-95-absorption with cationite KU-2 in a sodium-form and with EDE-10 in a ClO_4-form are shown in figure 1 and table 1. The observation took 3 days. Figure 1 shows the dependence of the percentage of absorption of Zr-95 on the composition of the solution. The curve A - % of the absorption by cationic starting from the initial activity; the curve B - the same by the anionite. A maximum and constant cationic absorption takes place within the range 2 - 1,2 n of perchloric acid. No anionic absorption takes place on these

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conditions. Zirconium is therefore present here as unhydrolyzed cation Zr^{4+} (in accordance with reference 6). Anionic absorption becomes apparent with 0,5 $nHClO_4$ + 1,5 n $NaClO_4$. Assuming that perchloric acid forms no complexes with Zr, it can be stated that the cationic absorption is reduced by means of hydrolysis. Therefore hydrolysis with 2 n $HClO_4$ + + 2 n HNO_3, mixed in various ratios, must be not feared. II.) Zr-absorption from solutions of perchloric-and nitric acid. The results obtained with cationite KU-2 in hydrogen--form and with EDE-10 in NO_3-forms are shown in figure 2 and 3, as well as in table 2. The equilibrium between the solutions and ionites was attained after 42 hours. The results of absorption in relative units γ_+ and γ_-, in which case γ_+ represents the part absorbed by the cationite, whereas γ_- represents the part absorbed by the anionite (reference 7) are shown in figure 3 and table 2. In figure 2 it is shown that an important cationic absorption (45 to

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70 % of the initial activity, takes place within the whole investigated range. The anionic absorption was very small. The above conversion of the obtained results into values of relative absorption (γ_+, γ_- and γ) made it possible to find out that on the conditions of 2 n $HClO_4$ up to 1,4 n HNO_3 + 0,6 n ClO_4 Zr^{4+} and $Zr(NO_3)_2^{2+}$ exist. Complex $Zr(NO_3)_3^{3+}$ and $Zr(NO_3)_3^{\div}$ were not found. On the strength of the results obtained, K_H was computed for the complex $Zr(NO_3)_2^{2+}$ and its value = 0,60 ± 0,14 was determined, which corresponds satisfactorily to the experimental results obtained by means of extraction (reference 11). (K_H - constant of inconstancy). There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 11 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1957

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Application of the Ion Exchange in the Study of the State of Substances in the Solution . V. Investigation on the Process of the Formation of Complexes of Zirconium With Nitric Acid

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Card 5/5

GERLING, Erik Karlovich. Prinimali uchastiye: YASHCHENKO, M.L., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; YERMOLIN, G.M., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; TITOV, N.Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; AFANAS'YEVA, L.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KOL'TSOVA, T.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; OVCHINNIKOVA, G.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHUKOLYUKOV, Yu.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LEVSKIY, L.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MOROZOVA, K.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MATVEYEVA, I.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BARKAN, V.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BARANOVSKAYA, N.V., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VARSHAVSKAYA, E.S., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SERGEYEV, A.N., starshiy laborant; KURBATOV, V.V., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRATTS, K.O., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, otv.red.; ARON, G.M., red.izd-va; BOCHEVER, V.T., tekhn.red.

[Present status of the argon method for age determination and its use in geology] Sovremennoe sostoianie argonovogo metoda opredeleniia vozrasta i ego primenenie v geologii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1961. 130 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G.Khlopina (for Kurbatov).
(Geological time) (Radioargon dating)

CHERNYSHEV, M.P.; ROZHKOV, L.P.; SHUL'GINA, Ye.F.; IGNATOVICH, A.F.;
LABUNSKAYA, L.S.; FOMINA, T.V.; CHERNYAKOVA, A.P.; SHPAKOVA,
L.N.; TARASOVA, M.K.; ANFILATOVA, A.I.; SLAVIN, L.B.;
BARYSHEVSKAYA, G.I.; DERIGLAZOVA, N.V.; MATUSHEVSKIY, G.V.;
AL'TMAN, E.N.; KROPACHEV, L.N.; CHEREDILOV, B.F.; POTAPOV,
A.T.; DUDCHIK, M.K.; REGENTOVSKIY, V.S.; YERMAKOVA, L.F.;
SEMENOVA, Ye.A.; KULIKOVSKIY, I.I.; KIRYUKHIN, V.G.; AKSENOV,
A.A., red.; NEDOSHIVINA, T.G., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.
red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Hydrometeorological handbook of the Sea of Azov] Gidrometeorologicheskii spravochnik Azovskogo moria. Pod red. A.A.Aksenova.
Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1962. 855 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya Chernogo i Azovskogo
morey.

(Azov, Sea of—Hydrometeorology)

SERGEYEV, A.P.; GOL'DIN, I.A.

Nonsaturation method of obtaining ammonium sulfate. Koks i khim. .2: 36-39 '63. (MIRA 16

1. Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Donetsk Province—Coke industry—By-products)(Ammonium sulfate)

TSURUTA, Teydzi [TSuruta, Teiji], dots.; OVECHKIN, M.K. [translator];
SERGEYEV, A.F., red.; ROGAYLINA, A.A., red.; KOGAN, V.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Preparation of synthetic polymers] Reaktsii polucheniia sinteticheskikh polimerov. Pod red. A.F.Sergeeva. Moskva, Goskhimizdat, 1963. 196 p. Translated from the Japanese.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Inzhenerno-tekhnicheskiy fakul'tet Kiotskogo universiteta, Chlen Obshchestva po issledovaniyu polimerov i chlen Yaponskogo khimicheskogo obshchestva (for TSuruta).
(Polymers) (Chemistry, Organic--Synthesis)

YEL'YASHEVICH, M.G.; ZOZULYA, I.I.; SHTEYNBERG, I.Ye.; SERGEYEV, A.P.;
LOKSHIN, M.A.; SHCHEPIN, N.N.

Increasing the efficiency of slurry flotation. Koks i khim. no.9: 18-19 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Donetskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Yel'yashevich, Zozulya, Shteynberg). 2. Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod (for Sergeyev, Lokshin, Shchepin).

(Coal Preparation)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

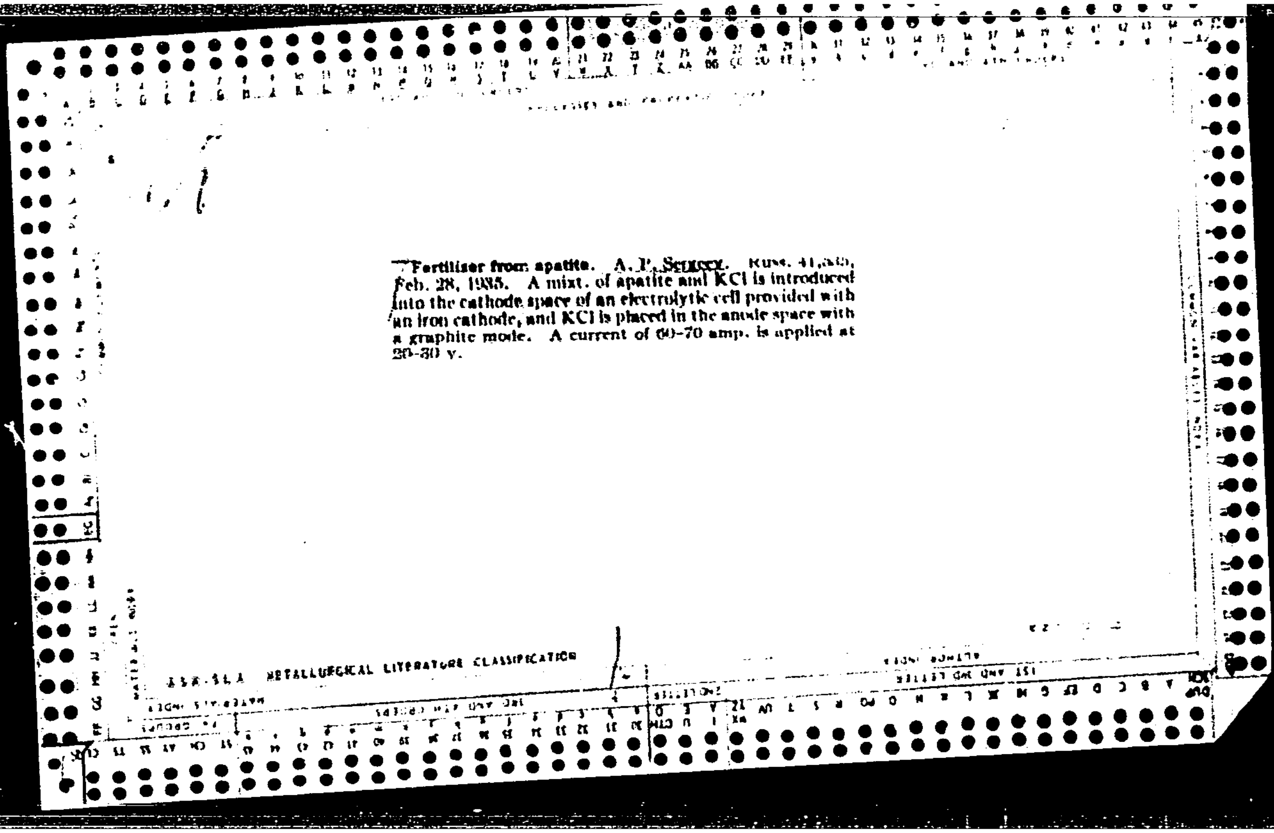
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

39

Synthetic tanning agents from benzyl chloride. A. P. Sergeev and D. A. Deribas. *J. Chem. Ind.* (Moscow) 1933, No. 3, 59-61.—One part of $PhCH_2Cl$ and 1.5 parts of fuming H_2SO_4 react with elimination of HCl to form a good tanning agent. A similar product is obtained by boiling $PhCH_2Cl$ with the light oil, boiling up to 170°, from pitch.

H. M. Leicester

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Fertiliser from apatite. A. P. Sergeev. Russ. 41,[illegible], Feb. 28, 1935. A mixt. of apatite and KCl is introduced into the cathode space of an electrolytic cell provided with an iron cathode, and KCl is placed in the anode space with a graphite anode. A current of 60-70 amp. is applied at 20-30 v.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

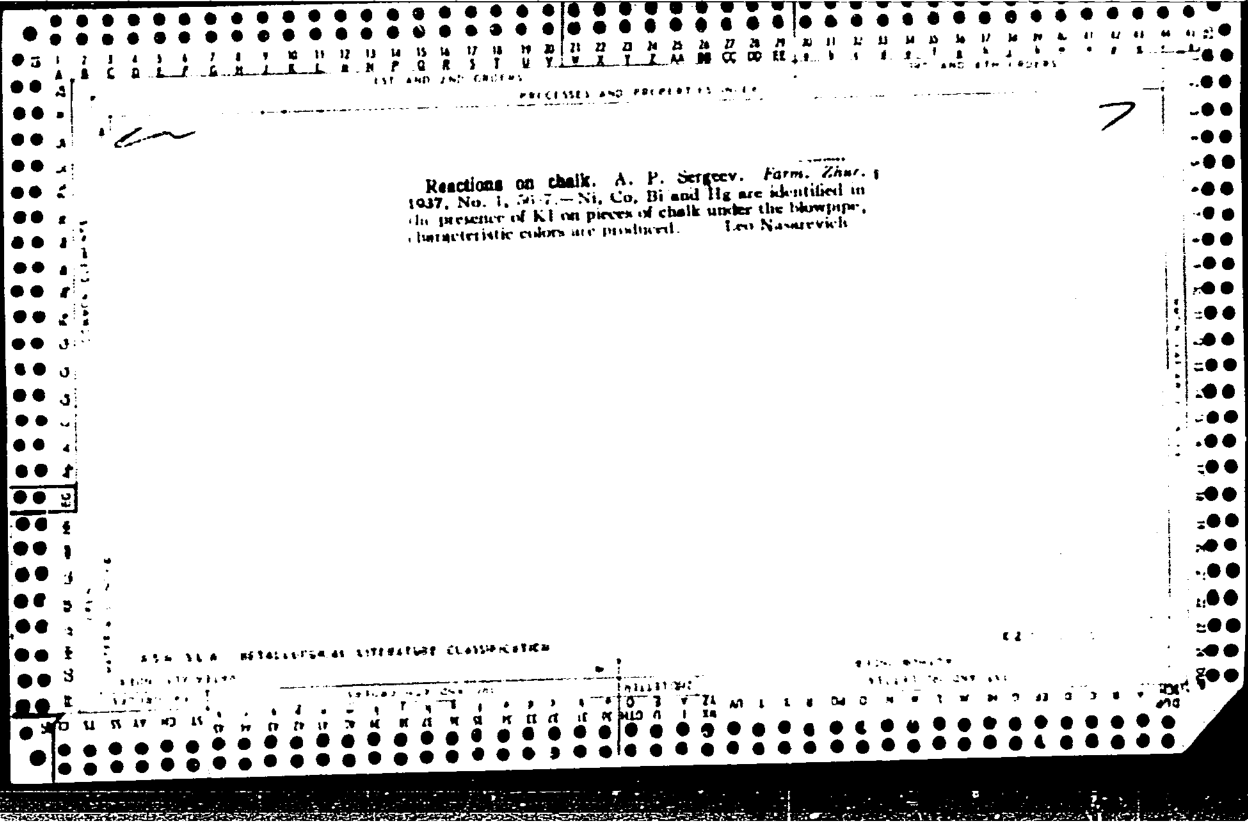
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

BC

a-1

Substitution of copper and silver by silver. A. P. SAZONOV and A. A. KOSHUCHOVSKI (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1935, 8, 1073—1075).—A ppt. of Cu is obtained on the surface of Ag foil (I) when the latter is immersed in aq. $CuSO_4$ containing excess of KCl or NaCl. When (I) is wrapped up in filter-paper moistened in H_2O, and the packet is placed on conc. aq. $AgNO_3$, crystals of Ag deposit on the filter-paper; the system acts as a concn. cell, in which Ag is dissolved from the foil, and pptd. at the boundary between conc. and dil. $AgNO_3$. R. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

7

Reactions on chalk. A. P. Sergeev. *Farm. Zhur.* 1937, No. 1, 56-7.—Ni, Co, Bi and Hg are identified in the presence of KI on pieces of chalk under the blowpipe, characteristic colors are produced. Leo Nasarevich

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

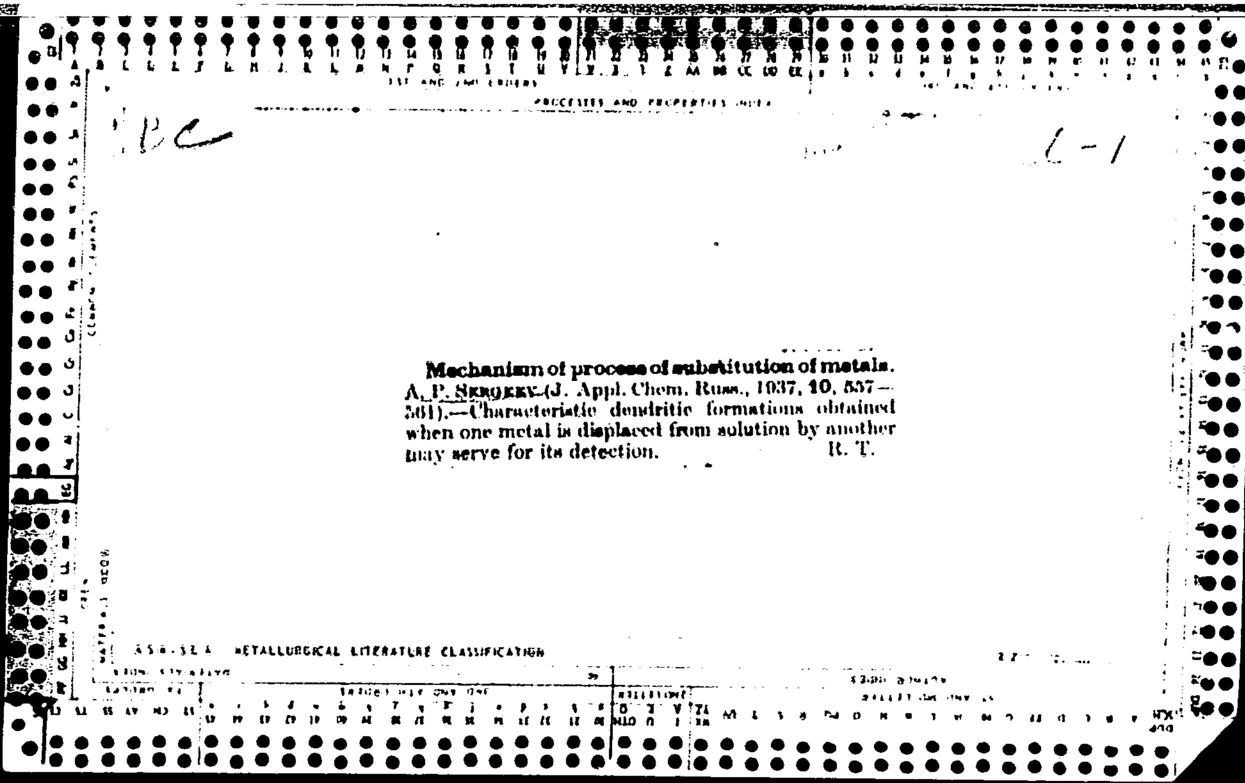
8C

A-1

Single metal reversion cell. A. P. SKROKKY and A. N. JAVORSKI (Mem. Phys. Ukrain., 1937, 6, 97—102).—The cell Sn|$SnCl_2$,HCl|NaOH|Sn has an e.m.f. of 0·5—0·6 v. and supplies a current for many hr.

J. J. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



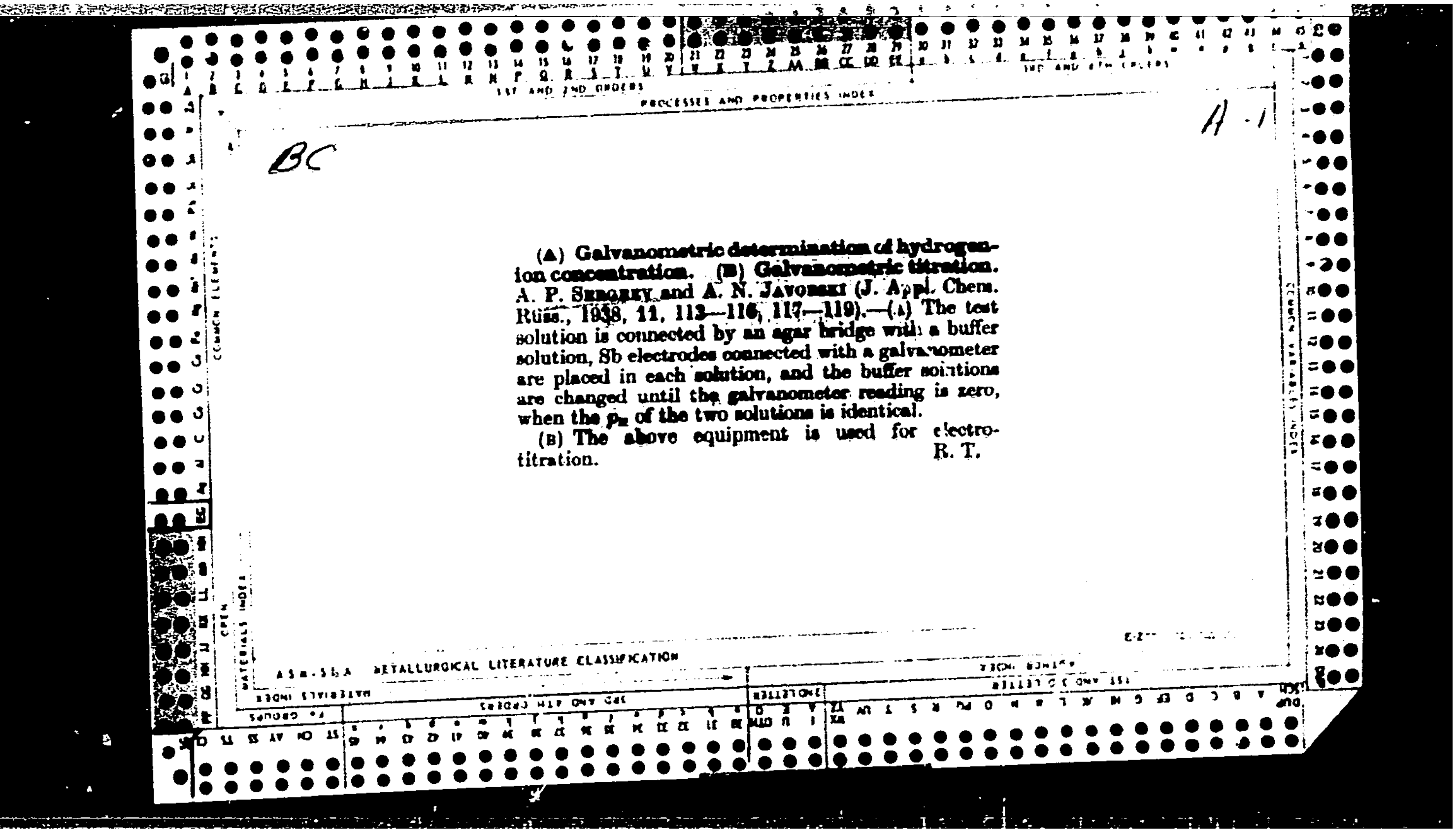
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

PC

L-1

Mechanism of process of substitution of metals. A. P. SERGEEV (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1937, **10**, 557–561).—Characteristic dendritic formations obtained when one metal is displaced from solution by another may serve for its detection. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

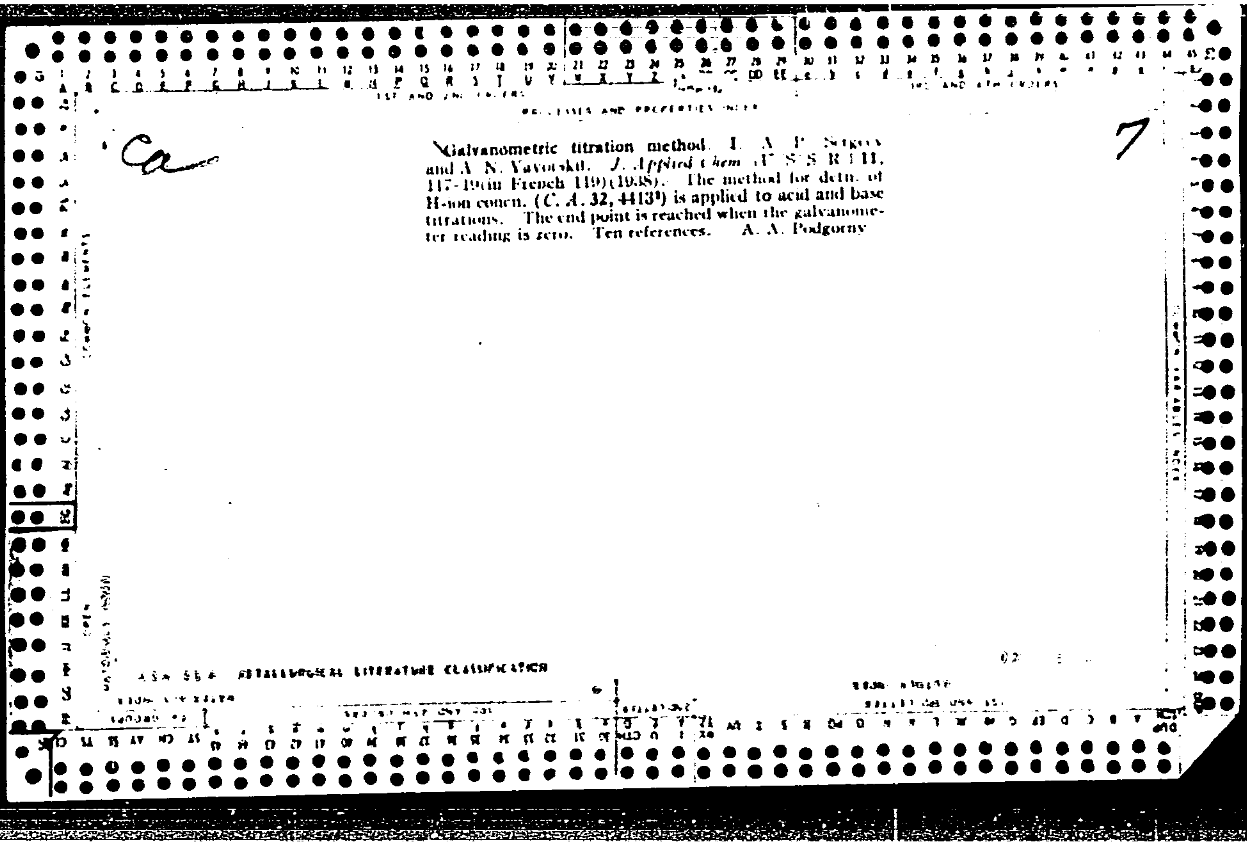

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
3RD AND 4TH ORDERS
COMMON ELEMENTS
MATERIALS INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC

A-1

(A) **Galvanometric determination of hydrogen-ion concentration.** (B) **Galvanometric titration.** A. P. Serosky and A. N. Javorski (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1938, 11, 113—116, 117—119).—(A) The test solution is connected by an agar bridge with a buffer solution, Sb electrodes connected with a galvanometer are placed in each solution, and the buffer solutions are changed until the galvanometer reading is zero, when the p_H of the two solutions is identical.

(B) The above equipment is used for electro-titration. R. T.



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

7

Galvanometric titration method. I. A. P. Sergeev and A. N. Yavorskii. *J. Applied Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 11, 117-19 (in French 119) (1938). The method for detn. of H-ion concn. (*C. A.* 32, 4413^9) is applied to acid and base titrations. The end point is reached when the galvanometer reading is zero. Ten references. A. A. Podgorny

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

7

Galvanometric titration of strong acids. A. P. Sergeev. *Zavodskaya Lab.* 8, 907-9(1939); cf. *C. A.* 32, [illegible]. — The method of galvanometric titration was applied to strong acids. The control soln. used was neutral. The acids titrated were 0.2 and 0.001 *N* HCl and 0.2 *N* HBr. The results compare favorably with those obtained by titrating in the presence of phenolphthalein. B. Z. K.

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SERGEYEV, A.P.

68-7-10/16

AUTHOR: Sergeyev, A.P.

TITLE: On the Problem of Nitrogen Oxides in Sulphuric Acid Produced by the Method of Wet Catalysis. (K voprosu ob okislakh azota v sernoy kislote, poluchayemoy metodom mokrogo kataliza).

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, Nr 7, pp. 41-43 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The formation of nitrogen oxides during the combustion of hydrogen sulphide is discussed. It is pointed out that the formation of the above oxides either by direct combustion of nitrogen or ammonia is impossible from kinetic and thermo-dynamic considerations respectively. Moreover, there is not enough ammonia in the gas to form the amounts of nitrogen oxides found in practice. Thus the only source of nitrogen oxides is the combustion of hydrogen cyanide. In order to investigate the conditions of combustion of hydrogen sulphide under which the formation of nitrogen oxides from hydrogen cyanide is prevented an experimental combustion apparatus (12 m^3/hr of sulphurous gases) was made (no description is given). The results of the investigation indicated that in order to prevent the formation of nitrogen oxides during combustion of gases containing up to 3 v.% of

Card 1/3

68-7-10/16

On the Problem of Nitrogen Oxides in Sulphuric Acid Produced by the Method of Wet Catalysis.

HCN the following conditions should be maintained: a) the temperature of the combustion process 760-800 C; b) the content of SO_2 in the combustion products should be wihin a range of 12.5-11.0%, i.e., the combustion should be carried out at a theoretical or somewhat lower oxygen content. On further decrease of oxygen content, nitrogen oxides are formed in a proportion of 0.01 - 0.06%. The combustion can be carried out in a cooled chamber as the temperature of the adiabatic process lies within 1735-1850 C. A theoretical explanation of the above results is given. On the Makeyevskiy Works at present, a plant operating under the above conditions produces sulphuric acid free from nitrogen oxides. Moreover, the system used gave the following advantages: a) simplicity and cheapness of the boiler as a considerably smaller proportion of its surface area is made from steel tubes and without a cast iron lining; b) absence of a separate furnace; c) increase in the yield of steam by 45-50% due to a decrease in heat losses and d) an increase in the service time of the contact catalyst due to absence of deposits of iron sulphate which are usually obtained by corrosion of tubes of the usual waste heat boiler or pipe

Card 2/3

Sergeyev,

68-10-16/22

AUTHORS: Sergeyev, [illegible].P. and Il'ichev, A.P.

TITLE: The Efficiency of Operation of Regenerators in the Department of Cleaning Coke Oven Gas from Hydrogen Sulphide by the Vacuo-Alkali Method (Effektivnost' raboty regeneratorov v tsekhakh ochistki koksovogo gaza ot serovodoroda po vakuum-shchelochnomu sposobu)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1957, Nr 10, p.57 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The efficiency of two regenerators (each 22 plate, 3.2 mm in diameter and 30.6 m high) as desorption columns operating with sodium and potassium hydroxide solutions was investigated. The experimental results are given in the table. On the basis of the results obtained it is concluded that the use of a regenerating column is not justified; it can be replaced by a series of 3-4 single stage evaporators, utilising secondary steam from the last evaporator for pre-heating the solution in the first one (Figure). There is 1 Table and 1 Figure.

ASSOCIATION: Makeyevka Coke Oven Works (Makeyevskiy Koksokhimicheskiy Zavod)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Sergeyev, [illegible] P. and Il'ichev, A. P. 68-58-4-15/21

TITLE: Regeneration of Ballast Salts from Vacuo-potash Gas Purification Plants (Regeneratsiya ballastnykh soley vakuum-potashnykh serochistok)

PERIODICAL: Koks i Khimiya, 1958, Nr 4, pp 52-53 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A number of salts is usually accumulated in the potash solution used for the absorption of sulphur from coke oven gas. The velocity of accumulation of these salts (KCNS, $K_2S_2O_3$, K_2SO_4 and $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$) depends on the oxygen content of gas and the presence of chlorine ion in the circulating solution. When the content of the above salts exceed a certain level, the sulphur absorbing capacity of the solution deteriorates, therefore it is periodically partly replaced with a fresh solution. The spent solution is treated on the Makeyevka Works in a special installation (Figure). The process is as follows: evaporation, crystallisation of potassium ferrocyanide and sulphate, further evaporation, crystallisation of K_2SO_3 (this is returned to the gas purification plant), the remaining liquor together with the previously

Card 1/2

68-58-4-15/21

Regeneration of Ballast Salts from Vacuo-potash Gas Purification Plants

crystallised potassium sulphate and ferrocyanide is passed into a furnace for thermal decomposition under reducing atmosphere. The furnace is fired with a mixture of blast furnace and coke oven gas (9:1). The melt obtained is dissolved, settled and the clear solution returned to the gas purification plant. Using the above regeneration method the consumption of potash decreased from 23-27 ton to 7-12 ton/month.
There is one figure.

ASSOCIATION: Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(Makeyevka Coke Oven Works)

1. Salts--Regeneration 2. Coal gas--Purification 3. Sulfur--Absorption 4. Potassium solutions--Absorptive properties

Card 2/2

SOV/68-59-8-18/32

AUTHOR: Sergeyev, A.P.

TITLE: On the Design of the Scheme for Wet Catalysis of the Vacuo-Carbonate Desulphurisation Plant (O skheme otdeleniya mokrogo kataliza tsekha vakuum-karbonatnoy seroochistki)

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 8, pp 38-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The design of the wet catalysis plant for processing hydrogen sulphide and hydrogen cyanide, removed from coke oven gas, into sulphuric acid is outlined (Fig 1). The gas is burned in a furnace with an excess of air so that a part of the hydrogen cyanide is decomposed with the formation of nitrogen oxides. The furnace gases at a temperature of 1100°C are passed through the waste heat boiler where they are cooled to 470°C and passed into the contact apparatus etc. The main deficiency of this system was the production of acid containing oxides of nitrogen and variability of the concentration of SO_2 in the gas passed to catalysis. On the proposal of the author, the process of combustion of hydrogen sulphide was changed so that the latter is burned with the theoretical amount of air (which

Card 1/3

SOV/68-59-8-18/32

On the Design of the Scheme for Wet Catalysis of the Vacuo-Carbonate Desulphurisation Plant

prevents the formation of nitrogen oxide) in a direct flow screened boiler (Fig 2 and 3). The proportioning of air is automatic. The gas is burned in the upper unscreened part of the boiler at a temperature of 1150-1180°C and is cooled during its passage between the boiler tubes to 750-770°C and passed to the secondary combustion chamber (refractory lined) to which a predetermined amount of air is added. The addition of air is based on the constancy of the temperature drop between the inlet and outlet from the chamber. After the secondary combustion chamber the gas is diluted with air so that a mixture containing 6.8% of SO_2 at a temperature of 440°C is obtained which is passed into the contact column. The new design was in operation for over a year with satisfactory results. An improvement of the scheme for cooling catalyst proposed by the author (Fig 4) is also mentioned (no

Card 2/3

SOV/68-59-8-18/32

On the Design of the Scheme for Wet Catalysis of the Vacuo-Carbonate Desulphurisation Plant

details given). There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(Makeyevka Coking Works)

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Sergeyev, A.P. Sov/68-59-10-14/24

TITLE: Operation of the Vanadium Catalyst in the Wet Catalysis Apparatus

PERIODICAL: Koks i khimiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 44-46 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Types of vanadium catalyst used for the oxidation of SO_2 into SO_3 and the procedure for starting operation with the new catalyst are described. It is pointed out that a catalyst layer becomes blocked with dust after some operating time and requires rescreening. The existing plants have no provision enabling the rescreening of a single (most blocked) layer without a complete stoppage of the plant. The author considers that for the new installation four separate layers, which can be operated individually (see fig) should be introduced. Cooling of gas should be done only in the pipe coolers. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Makeyevskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod
(Makeyevka Coking Works)

Card 1/1

5 (3)

AUTHORS: Sergeyev, A. P., Lebedev, B. L. SOV/74-28-6-2/5

TITLE: Catalytic Reduction of Carbohydrates (Kataliticheskoye vosstanovleniye uglevodov)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi khimii, 1959, Vol 28, Nr 6, 669 - 700 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper tries to mention possibly all papers concerned with the catalytic reduction of carbohydrates. The papers on this subject can be divided into 2 groups. One group comprises the catalytic hydration of monosaccharides directly or in form of products of hydrolysis of polysaccharides with formation of hexites and pentites. The two processes, the hydrolysis of the polysaccharide and the hydration of the monosaccharoses, are often combined to one process of hydrolytic hydration. The second group comprises the papers on the hydrogenolysis of pentites and hexites or monosaccharoses via intermediate pentites and hexites with a simultaneous rupture of carbon-carbon bonds and a formation of low-molecular polyatomic alcohols, such as glycerine and glycols. The term "hydrogenolysis" used here refers to the rupture of carbon-carbon bonds in hydration only. About 50 years ago, Ipat'yev (Ref 6) first suggested to carry out the reduction of carbohydrates

Card 1/4

in the presence of catalysts. Many papers have been published since which deal with the catalytic hydration of monosaccharides. Different catalysts were investigated: metals of the platinum group (Refs 6-11), nickel catalysts reduced from salts (Refs 6, 12-38), precipitated copper catalysts (Refs 20, 39-43), skeleton catalysts (Refs 35,42,44-74). The influence of different factors on the rate of reduction of sugars was investigated: the influence of temperature (Refs 8,10,13,27,36,37, 43,60,61,75,76), of pressure, and mixture (Refs 6,8,10,13,20, 22,23,27,60,61,71,77,78), of the pH in the medium (Refs 8,10, 13,14,25,28,33-36,45,47,70,72,79-81), of the degree of crushing of the catalyst (Refs 76,82), of the solvent (Refs 6,14,20, 27,34,45,60), of the quantity of the catalyst (Refs 61,76), the relative reducibility of sugars (Ref 83), and the purity of the sugar (Ref 84). Besides the Cannizzaro reaction (Refs 85-89) and the catalytic hydration of polysaccharides (Refs 6,11,90-99a) were investigated. Expensive catalysts (platinum, palladium) can be successfully replaced by base metals (nickel, cobalt, copper) reduced from salts, or by skeleton catalysts. The latter can be used at low temperatures. The best effect, however, is attained in the temperature range of from 120-140°. An increase in pressure favors the reaction. Nickel catalysts show their highest efficiency at 150°, but secondary reactions take place at low pressure. An alkaline medium favors the reduction, but an isomerization and Cannizzaro reaction take place at a high pH. The crushing of the catalyst increases its activity. Sugars can be reduced in aqueous media. Organic solvents speed up the process. Greater quantities of the catalyst shorten the reduction time. The data on relative reducibility of sugars are incomplete and contradictory. Pure sugars are entirely hydrated. An impurity reduces the degree of conversion. A large number of authors have been concerned with the hydrogenolysis of carbohydrates (Refs 6,13,25,39,43,67,70,85,90,91,93,96, 100-136). On the basis of these papers, the following conclusion can be arrived at: A number of patents, especially those of earlier dates, must be treated with care. The papers of different authors often show considerable discrepancies. This is partly due to the fact that reaction conditions were unequal, and particularly that not the same catalysts were used. Also the influence of alkaline additions on the process is not clear. These few examples already prove that in the field of hydrogenolysis of carbohydrates much is still unclear in theory and practice, and that further investigations are necessary.

Catalytic Reduction of Carbohydrates SOV/74-28-6-2/5

A footnote mentions the paper (Ref 138) published immediately before this survey. This paper deals with the investigation of kinetics of hydrogenolysis of polyatomic alcohols. There are 6 tables and 138 references, 20 of which are Soviet.

Card 4/4

GUDLITSKIY, Milosh [HUDLICKY, Milos]; VAYNSHTEYN, Yu.I.[translator];
SERGEYEV, A.P., red.; ZAZUL'SKAYA, V.F., tekhn. red.

[Chemistry of organic fluoro compounds] Khimiia organicheskikh soedinenii ftora. Pod red. A.P.Sergeeva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1961. 372 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Fluorine organic compounds)

YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; SERGEYEV, A.P.

α,β-difluoroacrylic acid and its derivatives. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.3:471-475 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

SERGEYEV, A.P.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Wood Chemistry
Products. Cellulose and Its Manufacture. Paper, I-23

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63355

Author: Chudakov, M. I., Sergeyev, A. P.

Institution: None

Title: New Method of Cooking Control

Original Periodical: Gidroliznaya i lesokhim. prom-st', 1955, No 2, 19

Abstract: A new method is proposed for control of discharge of hydrolyzate (I) with the withdrawal of varying volume of I. In the last portions of discharge I concentration of reducing substances (RS) is determined by rapid refractometric method. Percolation is discontinued at a concentration RS $< 1.5\%$. Withdrawal of varying amounts of I made it possible to decrease duration of percolation on the average by 28 minutes and the volume of hydrolyzate obtained per cooking by 3.2 m^3. Average yield of RS per cooking has been decreased from 1.99 to 1.97 t but the sugar concentration of I increased from 3.09 to 3.22% and

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Wood Chemistry
Products. Cellulose and Its Manufacture. Paper, I-23

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63355

Abstract: alcohol concentration in the fermented liquor from 1.30 to 1.32%. Mean daily alcohol production has been increased by 6.5% over that of preceding month.

Card 2/2

ZINOV'YEVA, R.V.; IVANOVA, Z.G.; KORSAKOV, I.V.; SERGEYEV, A.P.

Vacuum cooling of neutralized products. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.8 no.5:19-21 '55. (MLRA 9:1)

1. Kanskiy gidroliznyy zavod.
(Wood--Chemistry)

SERGEYEV A.P.

CHEPIGO, S.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; BALANDIN, A.A., akademik; VASYUNINA, N.A.,
kand.khim.nauk; **SERGEYEV**, A.P.

Preparing polyatomic alcohols by means of catalytic conversion of polysaccharides of vegetable origin. Khim.nauka i prom. 2 no.4:416-424 '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Alcohol) (Polysaccharides)

TAKHTOVICH, G.A.; SHAMSONOV, S.M.; SERGEYEV, A.P.

Wood as a chemical raw material. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.
10 no.3:29-30 '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy
i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Wood--Chemistry)

PAUELL, G.M. [Powell, G.M.]; SERGEYEV, A.P. [translator]

"Japanese chemical writing-- read it yourself." Usp.khim. 30 no.7:932-940 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Oksfordskiy universitet (for Pauell).
(Japanese language--Technical Japanese)
(Japan--Chemistry)

YAKUBOVICH, A.Ya.; SERGEYEV, A.P.; BELYAYEVA, I.N.

Direct fluorovinylation. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.6:1362-1364 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:5)

1. Submitted October 26, 1964.

SERGEYEV, A.P., referent

Converter gas heat utilization [from "Revue de Metallurgie," no.3, 1960]. Biul. TSIICHM no.1:59-60 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(France--Waste heat)

SERGEYEV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHUPIKOV, I.V.

Automatic density control of the iron ore pulp. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:71-72 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut avtomatiki Gosplana UkrSSR.

[illegible], V.P.; PREDOVSKIY, A.A.; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible].

Some characteristics of the distribution of impurity elements in the biotites of crystalline schists and gneisses in the northern part of the Lake Ladoga region. Vest. LGU 20 no.24: 5-14 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted May 15, 1965.

SERGEYEV, Aleksandr Stepanovich

Opyt peredovikov stolichnogo elektrotransporta. [The experience of pace-setters of the capital electric transport]. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1949, 75 p. illus., ports.

DLC: TL232.S4

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassfied

SERGEYEV, A.S.

TROFIMOV, V.G., inzhener; SERGEYEV, A.S., inzhener.

New maintenance methods for trolley buses. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 23 no.11:31-35
N '49. (MLRA 6:11)
(Trolley buses)

SERGEYEV, [illegible]

IVIN, K.; SERGEYEV, A.

[Practice of innovators of the Moscow trolley-bus transportation system]
Opyt novatorov moskovskogo trolleibusnogo transporta. Moskva, Izd-vo Ministerstva kommunal'nogo khoziaistva RSFSR, 1952. 62 p. (MLRA 6:7)
(Trolley buses) (Efficiency, Industrial)

SERGEYEV, A.S., inzh.

Suspending the wires of a contact network without using poles. Energetik 9 no.9:23-24 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

(Street railways)